

XVIII. TWO NEW SPECIES OF BAHAMAN LEPIDOPTERA.

BY W. J. HOLLAND.

I am indebted to the kindness of Sir Gilbert T. Carter, the Governor of the Bahamas, for the pleasure of being permitted to describe the following species. It is sincerely to be hoped that His Excellency, who distinguished himself by his researches in the domain of natural history during his stay on the western coast of Africa may be able to find leisure in the midst of his pressing official duties to ascertain more than has heretofore been known in reference to the fauna of the interesting islands the administration of which is at present lodged in his most capable hands.

Class **INSECTA.**

Order **Lepidoptera.**

Suborder **RHOPALOCERA.**

Family **LEMONIIDÆ.**

Subfamily **ERYCININÆ.**

Genus **Charis** Hübner.

*Charis carteri* sp. nov.

♂. Antennæ two thirds as long as the costa, slender; club fusiform, black, tipped with white. Under a glass the antennæ are seen to be finely ringed with white. Front and eyes reddish-brown. Collar, upper side of thorax, and abdomen reddish. The segments of the abdomen on the upper side are annulated anteriorly with dark fuscous. On the under side the thorax and abdomen are grayish; legs concolorous. The ground color of the wings on the upper side is bright reddish-brown. There are three blackish transverse spots in the cell; one near the base, one about the middle, and one at the end, the one in the middle running obliquely in the direction of the outer angle. The spot near the base is continued in the form of a blackish band below the cell as far as vein 1. A blackish band runs from a little

behind the middle spot in the cell to vein 1. At the origin of vein 2, external to the cell, is a small round blackish spot. These markings are succeeded beyond the cell by a narrow and somewhat obscurely defined blackish line which runs from the costa as far as vein 4 in a straight line, and is then continued as far as vein 1, curving inwardly. This line is emphasized toward the costa by five small white spots lying external to it forming a series of minute white dashes. The external margin is obscurely clouded with fuscous, and between veins 1 and 2, near the outer margin, is an ill-defined blackish spot which reproduces on the upper surface the large and sharply defined black spot of the lower side. The fringes are fuscous.

The secondaries have the same prevalently reddish ground-color as the upper side. They are ornamented at the base by three or four blackish spots succeeded by a curved subbasal blackish transverse band which is irregular in outline and does not reach the inner margin. Beyond this subbasal band is a fine black band which curves outwardly about the middle and is continued from near the costa to vein 1. A broader blackish band obscurely defined both outwardly and inwardly succeeds this finer curved line. On its outer edge it is emphasized by an orange-red shade. At the anal angle is a large black ocellus surrounded by a pale orange-yellow annulus which is obsolete on the side of the outer angle of the wing. On this side the ocellus is marked by a very pale blue linear streak running parallel to the nervules. The outer angle of the wing is shaded with fuscous. The fringes are fuscous.

On the under side the wings are slaty gray. The markings of the upper side of the primaries are reproduced on the lower side, but are black and more prominent, especially the markings located near the inner margin between the cell and vein 1. These markings are accentuated by reason of the fact that the ground color in their immediate vicinity fades into pale creamy white. The series of white dashes on the upper side is reproduced on the lower side, but larger, and is continued across the wing as far as vein 1, the lower spot between veins 1 and 2 being diffuse and broad. There is a conspicuous black ocellus on the outer margin between veins 1 and 2. This ocellus is marked on its upper side by a pale white linear dash. The markings on the lower side of the secondaries are greatly reduced in size when compared with the upper side and consist of small blackish punctulations, indicating the course of the bands on the upper surface of the wing. The large ocellus which is so conspicuous on the upper side of the

secondaries is but feebly represented on the lower side by a patch of bluish-gray scales.

♀. The female is like the male, and only differs in having the upper surface of the wings somewhat grayer and not as bright reddish as is the case in the male insect. All the spots and markings are identical.

Expanse, 23 mm.

I am informed by Sir Gilbert Carter, in whose honor I name this insect, that it occurs very rarely on the island of Nassau and is extremely local in its habitat. The specimens which he sent me were taken on the 15th day of April of the present year. The species is unknown to English entomologists, and I have no hesitation in describing it as new to science. The types are with me at the Carnegie Museum.

Family **HESPERIIDÆ.**

Genus **Erycides** Hübner.

*Erycides batabanoides* sp. nov.

♂. Somewhat smaller in size than the smallest specimen of *E. batabano* (Lucas) contained in my collection. From *batabano*, its nearest ally, it may be distinguished by the fact that the anterior wings at the base are strongly marked with blue rays running parallel to the veins, and the secondaries are likewise marked by bright blue bands radiating from the base toward the outer margin. The submarginal blue band of the secondaries is also more strongly pronounced than is the corresponding band in *E. batabano*. The fold of the wing along the inner margin of the secondaries is accentuated by bluish-white hairs forming a conspicuous bluish-white band parallel to the inner margin. On the under side of the wing a corresponding difference exists. In *batabano* the markings of the secondaries consist, so far as I have observed in a large series of specimens, of a palish green submarginal streak before the anal angle. In *batabanoides* the primaries are strongly marked near the base by bright blue—not green. The secondaries are margined along the inner margin by a bright blue metallic line succeeded by another bright blue metallic line running from near the costa across the cell and along vein 2 toward the anal angle. This line is succeeded by another bright blue metallic band parallel to it, running from the costa as far as the origin of vein 3, and then curving inwardly and terminating on vein 1. Another metallic blue band rises on the